

PALEYEVA, V.A.; KOKUINA, Ye.I.; ALEKSEYEVA, Ye.S., redaktor; SHILINA, Ye.I.,  
tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Embroidery manual] Posobie po vyshivke. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo  
"Iskusstvo," 1954. 60 p. (MLRA 7:10)  
(Embroidery)

FALEYEVA, V.L., kand.med.nauk

Treatment of pharyngomycosis with a 10% alcohol solution of gentian violet combined with curettage. Zhur. ush., nos. 1 gorl. bol. 20  
no.1:77-78 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Otorinolaringologicheskoye otdeleniye Poltavskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy.  
(PHARYNX--DISEASES) (GENTIAN VIOLET)

FALEYEVA, V.L., kand.med.nauk (Poltava)

Results of training personnel at the base of the otolaryngological department of the Poltava Regional Hospital. Zhur.ush., nos.1 gor. bol.22 no.6:58-59 N-D'62. (MIRA 16:7)  
(POLTAVA--OTOLARYNGOLOGY--STUDY AND TEACHING)

YUNGER, S.V.; MEL'NIKOV, M.P.; LOGVINOV, V.I.; Prinimali uchastiye: FALEYEVA, V.V.;  
YUDINA, L.V.

Effect of prolonged heating at 350°-600° on the resilience of  
austenite-ferrite welds. Avtom. svar. 14 no.6:14-20 Je '61.  
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Stalingradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii  
mashinostroyeniya.

(Steel—Welding)  
(Metals, Effect of temperature on)

KAL'N, Pavel Alekseyevich, kand. sel'khoz. nauk; GOLITSYOV, P.S.,  
red.; FALEYEVA, Ye.G., red.

[Manual for agricultural norms in the northwestern zone of  
the R.S.F.S.R.] Spravochnik normativov dlia sel'skogo kho-  
ziaistva severo-zapadnoi zory RSFSR. Leningrad, Izd-vo  
"Kolos," 1964. 439 p. (MIRA 17:8)

*Faleyeva, Z. N.*

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Blood.

T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 41146.

Author : Faleyeva, Z. N.

Inst : AS USSR

Title : The Effect of Roentgen Radiation on the Cellular  
Elements of the Blood in Mice During Administration  
of Protective Agents.

Orig Pub: Dokl. AN SSSR, 1956, 111, No 5, 1007-1010.

Abstract: Seventy-two mice were irradiated with 1,000 r under usual conditions and under the effect of protective agents (PA), 96 mice with 700 r and 71 mice with 1000 r in an atmosphere containing 0.25% CO and 16 mice with 700 r followed by intravenous in-

Card 1/4

*Inst. Animal Morphology and Physiology  
C. A. S. USSR.*

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Blood

T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 41146.

Abstract: jection of an emulsion of bone marrow of normal mice on the second day, following irradiation. A dose of 700 r without application of PA was followed, within 4 hours, by a decrease of leucocytes (L) from 7,125 in  $\text{mm}^3$  (normal- 11,125) and within 24 hours- 1,450. The majority of the mice died within 7 days following irradiation. The leucocyte count in mice surviving 15 days increased and approached normal values on the 45th day. The leucocyte decrease was mainly at the expense of lymphocytes. The number of neutrophiles increased during the first hours and only decreased significantly after several days. The L value was more intensively restored in the neutrophile series than in the lymphocyte series. The number of erythrocytes (E) decreased for 6-15 days, and approached normal

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USSR / Human and Animal Phhsiology. Blood.

T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 41146.

Abstract: values within 20 days. One thousand r doses produced similar changes. At the time of the animal's death, on the 4th day, the value of L was only 181/ $\text{mm}^3$ . The number of E changed insignificantly. With both doses there was an increase of the number of L with degenerative changes which reached the maximum during the period of the most intensive restoration of the L value. A dose of 700 r, administered in an atmosphere containing CO, failed to produce significant changes when compared with controls. The leucocyte count failed to decrease within 4 hours and later the curve of the changes of L values were similar to that in the controls.

Card 3/4

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Blood.

T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 41146.

Abstract: A dose of 1000 r was followed by changes similar to those in control mice. A large number of mice survived in an atmosphere containing an addition of CO; the blood picture was rapidly restored at the end of 16 days. The E count steadily decreased for 7-26 days. The L count decreased to the same values as in controls for 3-4 days following injection of an emulsion of bone marrow, but the restoration began sooner and had a similar course as that which occurred during the protective action CO. The degenerative changes in the blood cells were less intense with administration of PA. --  
A. D. Beloborodova.

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FALEYEVA, Z. N.

AUTHOR: Faleyeva, Z. N.

20-5-18/48

TITLE: Dynamics of the Cellular Elements of Peripheral Blood of Mice When Influenced by X-Rays Under Conditions of Shielding of an Extremity and of its Local Exposure (Dinamika kletochnykh elementov perifericheskoy krovi myshey pri deystvii rentgenovskikh luchey v usloviyakh ekranirovaniya konechnosti i lokal'nogo yeye oblucheniya).

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol.116, Nr 5, pp. 784-787 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: First the author refers to some respective works already published. The present works studies the composition of blood, the number of cells contained therein and the viability of animals in the case of total irradiation with shielding of one hind extremity and with the local exposure of such an extremity. Full-grown white mice of from 18 -20 g served as objects for this experiment. The screening was carried out with a 3mm thick lead screen. The animals were once irradiated with a total dosage of 700 r; the conditions of irradiation are mentioned. The blood serving for the investigation was taken from the tail vessels during one month. The experiments are shortly described. The peripheral

Card 1/3

Dynamics of the Cellular Elements of Peripheral Blood 20-5-18/48  
of Mice When Influenced by X-Rays Under Conditions of Shielding  
of an Extremity and of its Local Exposure.

blood was investigated 4 hours, 1,2,3,5,6,8,12,13,15,16,20, 21,25, and 30 days after the irradiation. When one hind leg was screened the number of erythrocytes decreased a little 4 hours after the irradiation, increased after this to the usual level beginning with the first day and then stayed at an almost normal level. The number of leucocytes increased only for a short time 4 hours after the irradiation, decreased already one day after the irradiation and reached a minimum after three days. The processes of regeneration in white blood begin after about 10 days but the normal number of form elements is reached again only after 30 days. The important increase of leucocytes depends only on the neutrophiles (neytrofil). The comparison of the results obtained with one screened hind extremity with the results of total exposure shows the following: The screening of part of the marrow does not markedly increase the regeneration of lymphocytic cells but at the same time noticeably accelerates the regeneration of granulocytic forms. With one extremity screened a clear trend to regeneration is noticed after 10 days. The leucocytes increase in case of

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**Dynamics of the Cellular Elements of Peripheral Blood  
of Mice When Influenced by X-Rays Under Conditions of an  
Extremity and of its Local Exposure.**

20-5-18/48

screening one extremity almost as quick as after total irradiation. Pathologic forms can obviously be found more often in the case of total irradiation than after local screening. With total irradiation 6,6 % of the mice remained alive (mean life of deceased animals was 9,7 days) but in the case of the irradiation with one extremity being screened this figure was 46,6 % (mean life of deceased animals was 10,86 days). The local irradiation of an extremity does not cause any specific change in the "picture" of peripheral blood. There are 2 figures, 3 tables, and 13 references, 3 of which are Slavic.

**ASSOCIATION:** Institute for Animal Morphology im.A.N.Severtsov. AN. USSR  
(Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A. N. Severtsova Akademii nauk SSSR).

**PRESENTED:** May 30, 1957, by L. A. Shtern, Academician  
**SUBMITTED:** May 25, 1957.

**AVAILABLE:** Library of Congress  
Card 3/3

FALEYEVA, Z.N., Cand Biol Sci—(diss) <sup>ing</sup> "Changes in the peripheral  
blood under the effect of ionization <sup>ing</sup> radiation under various ex-  
perimental conditions." Moscow, 1958. 21 pp, (Acad Sci USSR.  
Inst. of ~~Animals~~ <sup>of animals</sup> Morphology (im A.N. Severtsov), 100 copies.  
(KL, 38-58, 105).

18

21(3)

SOV/20-122-1-17/44

AUTHOR: Faleyeva, Z. N.

TITLE: The Variation of the Picture of the Peripheral Blood of Mice by a Total Irradiation With Shielding of the Spleen and by a Local Irradiation of the Spleen (Izmeneniye kartiny perifericheskoy krovi myshey pri obshchem obluchenii s ekranirovaniyem selezenki i pri lokal'nom obluchenii selezenki)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 122, Nr 1, pp 65-68 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This paper deals with the problem as to whether the shielding of the spleen has a protective influence and how this protection is shown in the picture of the peripheral blood. The experiments were carried out on grown-up white mice (18 - 20 g weight). The variations of their peripheral blood were investigated under the following conditions: 1) single total irradiation by X-rays (dosis 700 r) with shielding (3 mm of lead) of the surgically separated spleen; 2) by local irradiation (also 700 r) of the spleen which was taken from the mouse body. The observations were carried out a month after irradiation. The blood in these investi-

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SOV/20-122-1-17/44

The Variation of the Picture of the Peripheral Blood of Mice by a Total Irradiation With Shielding of the Spleen and by a Local Irradiation of the Spleen

gations was taken from the tail of the animals 4 hours and 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, and 30 days after the irradiations. The processing of the experimental data is discussed in short. In the animals with shielded spleen, the quantity of the leucocytes decreased to 7500 four hours after irradiation. In the following, this number decreased monotonously, and after 3 - 5 days it reached the minimum value (1300 - 1400 cells per 1 mm<sup>3</sup> of blood). Starting from the 7<sup>th</sup> - 10<sup>th</sup> day the normal quantity of the leucocytes was restored and after 20 days there were more leucocytes than in the normal state. These variations of the total number of the leucocytes in the early stages of the observations were mainly determined by a variation of the quantity of the lymphocytes. The author then in detail describes the experimental results. According to these results, the peripheral blood reacts differently to a total irradiation of the animal body with shielding of the spleen than to a local irradiation of the spleen. In the first case, there is a relatively long leucopenia (leukopeniya) which is followed by a restoring of the leucocytes. In the second case, a

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SOV/20-122-1-17/44

The Variation of the Picture of the Peripheral Blood of Mice by a Total Irradiation With Shielding of the Spleen and by a Local Irradiation of the Spleen

chronic leucocytosis occurs after an extremely short leucopenia. The shielding of the spleen does not prevent the development of the reaction of the blood which is specific for the total irradiation. In the second case, however, the restoring processes begin earlier and they proceed more rapidly than in totally irradiated animals where the spleen was not shielded. There are 2 figures, 5 tables, and 18 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A. N. Severtsova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of the Morphology of Animals imeni A. N. Severtsov, AS USSR)

PRESENTED: April 22, 1958, by I. I. Shmal'gauzen, Academician

SUBMITTED: April 18, 1958

Card 3/3

FALEYEVA, Z.N.

Some data on the effect of screening and local X irradiation  
of intestines on peripheral blood in mice. Zhur.ob.biol. 20  
no.3:239-243 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Institute of Animal Morphology, Academy of Sciences of  
the U.S.S.R.

(X RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (INTESTINES) (BLOOD)



PALEYEVA, Z.N.

Relation of the beginning of hibernation to the level of fat reserves and the state of the central nervous system in Citellus suslicus Guld. Zool. zhur. 38 no.2:268-272 P '59.  
(MIRA 12:3)

1. Institute of Animal Morphology, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.  
Moscow.

(Susliks) (Hibernation)

FALEYEVA, Z.N.

Influence of X-rays on the peripheral blood of white  
mice. Trudy Inst.morf.shiv. no.24:74-96 '59.

(MIRA 13:3)

(X RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (BLOOD)

FALEYEVA, Z. kand. biolog. nauk

Overhaul of the human body. Izobr. i rats. no. 3:38-41 M. '60.  
(MIRA 13:6)

(MEDICAL RESEARCH)

IVANITSKAYA, A.F.; FALEYEVA, Z.N.

Effect of gamma rays of  $\text{Co}^{60}$  on explanted connective tissues  
of the chick embryo. Dokl.AN SSSR 133 no.3:709-712 JI '60.  
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh imeni A.N.Severtsova  
Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom I.I.Shmal'-  
gausenom.

(GAMMA RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)  
(CONNECTIVE TISSUES)

27.1220 4012

23858  
8/020/61/137/006/020/020  
B103/B217

AUTHORS: Ivanitskaya, A. F. and Faleyeva, Z. N.

TITLE: Effect of the gamma rays of Co<sup>60</sup> on the intestinal epithelium of fowl embryo in a tissue culture

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, v. 137, no. 6, 1961, 1456-1459

TEXT: The authors clarify in their study the behavior of the intestinal epithelium of fowl embryos in tissue cultures when irradiated with high doses of gamma rays of Co<sup>60</sup>. 7-8 days old embryos were used for this purpose in order to eliminate the intestinal flora. The tissue was cultivated according to the method of the hanging drop without passages. Fowl plasma and fowl embryonic extract (1 : 1) served as culture medium. The epithelial growth according to the membrane type was used as criterion of the cell reaction. The membranes were measured planimetrically (method of Ibling, not explained in the text) and the cytological characteristics of the membrane forming cells studied. The mitoses were rare and could not be used as criterion. Finished cultures were irradiated with doses of from 100 up to 200,000 r (intensity of the dosis 96-590 r/min) in the apparatus ГУБЗ-800

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Effect of the gamma ...

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B103/B217

(GUBE-800) (Ref. 5)-24 hours after their preparation. The authors analyzed live cultures on a heatable microscope table as well as fixed and colored cultures. The liquid San-Felice according to prescription by P. I. Zhivago was used for fixing. Fixation was carried out after 24 and 48 hr. The authors established that irradiation with 100 r inhibits to a certain extent membrane growth without causing any changes. Doses of 1000 and 5000 r considerably inhibit membrane growth, lead to premature fat formation in the cytoplasm and to the appearance of large quantities (14.4%) of very large cell nuclei. Cell division is not suppressed. Doses of 50,000 and 75,000 r destroy the membranes already during irradiation, often causing proliferation of the connective tissue. The membranes do not decompose, however, in all cultures, and they are partly liquefied where they are maintained. The amount of very large cell nuclei reaches 21.05%. Also the nucleoli are enlarged, crushed, and often of bizarre forms. Mitoses never take place here. Thus the cultures are destroyed by these doses without any sign of reconstruction. Doses of 100,000 and 200,000 r destroyed the grown membrane to 100%. The few surviving cells had vesicularly swelled nuclei, were not connected with the adjacent cells and were seriously impaired. The authors finally state that 1) all doses (except 100 r) caused a polymorphism of the

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S/020/61/137/006/020/020  
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Effect of the gamma ...

nuclei which was the stronger, the higher the used doses were. 2) Doses of 1000 r and more weakened the epithelial growth and the membranes were not uniform. They studied not irradiated epithelium and found that the membrane cells form pseudopodia, at the periphery, move on by means of them, thus expanding the membrane. The abovementioned liquefaction hinders this group movement, which leads to the nonuniformity of the membrane. In conclusion, the authors state that the effect of the used doses of irradiation on the explanted intestinal epithelium is similar to the effect on intermuscular connective tissue. There are 4 figures and 10 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 8 non-Soviet-bloc. The only reference to English-language publication reads as follows: H. M. Patt, A. M. Brues, Ref. 3: Radiation Biol., 7, p. 2, ch. 15, 959, 1954.

ASSOCIATION: Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A. N. Severtsova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Animal Morphology imeni A. N. Severtsov of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: September 26, 1960, by I. I. Shmal'gauzen, Academician

SUBMITTED: September 23, 1960

Card 3/3

FALEYEVA, Z.N.; SHAPIRO, I.M.

Lethal effect of chromosome balance disturbances on tumoral  
cells. Dokl. AN SSSR 159 no.5:1158-1160 D '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A.N. Severtsova AN SSSR.  
Predstavleno akademikom Yu.A. Orlovym.



L 54839-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017924

UR/0020/64/159/005/1158/1160

AUTHOR: Faleyeva, Z. N.; Shapiro, I. M.

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B

TITLE: Lethal action of disturbances in the chromosome balance on tumor cells

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 159, no. 5, 1964, 1158-1160

TOPIC TAGS: animal genetics, experiment animal, x ray irradiation, radiation biologic effect, cytology, radiotherapy, neoplasm

ABSTRACT: Mice were given intraperitoneal injections of various amounts of cells of Ehrlich's ascitic carcinoma in the  $3 \times 10^5$  -  $1 \times 10^6$  range after the cells had been irradiated with a dose of x-rays large enough to produce chromosome aberrations in all but 1,000 cells. The rate of survival of mice 6 months, after the injection was the same in every instance - i.e., only cells without chromosome aberrations were viable and effective in producing the tumor. After mice had been injected with various amounts of Ehrlich's ascitic carcinoma cells taken from mice that had been infected with this tumor and then irradiated with x-rays in a dose of 2,020 r, the development

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ACCESSION NR: AP5017924

of the tumor within the next 15 days was delayed as compared with that in control mice injected with an equivalent number of intact carcinoma cells without chromosome aberrations. The delay in the development of the tumors was due to an inhibition in the division of intact cells and possibly also to an effect of cells killed by radiation on the intact cells. The results obtained confirmed the correctness of the hypothesis in regard to the lethal effect on tumor cells of disturbances in the chromosome balance and indicated that the percentage of tumor cells with chromosome aberrations may serve as a convenient criterion of effectiveness in the development of methods for the radiation therapy of tumors.

Orig. art. has: 1 graph, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A. N. Severtsova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Animal Morphology, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 06Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS, NP

NR REF SOV: 001  
Card 1 2/2

OTHER: 010

JPRS

~~#4117C-452A~~ FALICHEVA, A-I.

USSR.

5174 Mechanism of Electroposition of Chromium. A.  
I. Levin, A. I. Falicheva, E. A. Ukhov, and N. S. Brylina.  
Henry Bratcher Translation no. 3315, 8 p. (From Doklady  
Arhiv fur Metallkunde, v. 2, no. 4, 1948, p. 110-120.)  
Henry Bratcher, Altadena, Calif.

Previously abstracted from original. See item 11082, v. 3,  
Aug. 1954.

M 32

FALICHEVA, A. I.

USSR/Chemistry - Physical chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 147 - 15/27

Authors : Levin, A. I., and Falicheva, A. I.

Title : Mechanism of electrodeposition of chromium

Periodical : Zhur. fiz. khim. 28/9, 1652-1661, Sep 1954

Abstract : Various literature data regarding the mechanism of Cr electrodeposition were analyzed. Study of the electrolysis of chromic anhydride solutions showed sharp current drops on Pt-, Ag-, Cu-, Fe-cathodes which, as a rule, are close to the zero-charge potentials for above mentioned metals. No current drops were revealed in the case of Ni-, Cr-, Cd-, Zn-cathodes. This phenomenon is explained by the possibility of direct reduction of chromate ( $\text{CrO}_4^{2-}$ ) or bi-chromate ( $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$ ) anions on the cathode. The effect of the electrode surface charge on the kinetics of electrode reactions is explained. Thirty-two references: 20-USSR; 7-German; 4-USA and 1-English (1854-1954). Graphs; drawing.

Institution : The S. M. Kirev Ural Polytechnicum, Sverdlovsk

Submitted : January 19, 1954

FALICHEVA, A.I.

\*The Mechanism of Electrodeposition of Chromium. A. I. Falicheva, E. A. Tikhonova, and N. S. Brylina (Dokl. Akad. Nauk S.S.R., 1934, 95, (1), 103-109).—(In Russian). The relation between the current and potential during electrolytic reduction of chromate ions was studied at 20°C., using Pt, Cr, Ni, Ag, Cu, and Zn electrodes. The experiments conducted in aq.  $\text{CrO}_3$  soln., with or without addn. of  $\text{SrCO}_3$ , showed that the electrodeposition of Cr on various metals took place as a result of direct reduction of Cr-contg. anions.—S. K. L.

Unrel. Polytch. Inst. in. Knov

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*FALICHEVA, A.I.*

USSR/ Chemistry - Galvanization

Card 1/2

Pub. 147 - 12/26

Authors :

Lévin, A. I. and Falicheva, A. I.

Title :

Study of cathode processes during galvanic chrome plating

Periodical :

Zhur. fiz. khim. 29/1, 95-104, Jan 1955

Abstract :

Investigation was conducted to observe the electrode polarization during chromium electrodeposition and to establish its relationship to various electrolysis factors (temperature, concentration, solution circulation, etc.) The Cr potentials were measured in the absence of the current and it was found that the equilibrium potentials of Cr are highly unstable and depend upon the material, the characteristics of the electro surface and the adsorption processes occurring at the time.

Institution :

The S. M. Kirov Ural Polytechnicum, Sverdlovsk

Submitted :

April 29, 1954

Periodical : Zhur. fiz. khim. 29/1, 95-104, Jan 1955

Card 2/2 Pub. 147 - 12/26

Abstract : It was established that the polarization during the reduction of chromate ions on the cathode cannot be explained by concentration difficulties but rather by the chemical nature of the substance. Seventeen references: 2 USA; 13 USSR; and 2 German (1920-1954).  
Diagrams

Falicheva, A.I.

chem  
Tut

✓ Concentration changes in the pre-electrode layer of a chromium bath and the mechanism of electrodeposition of chromium. A. I. Levin and A. I. Falicheva. *Zhur Priklad. Khim.* 20, 1673-81 (1967). The changes in the pH, the content, and ionic compn. in the pre-electrode layer of a Cr electrolytic cell was detd. by different independent methods. (a) The pH was measured with a glass electrode during the electrolysis of solns. contg. from 10 to 100 g.  $\text{CrO}_3/\text{l.}$  over a c.d. range of 5-20 amp./sq. dm. in a cell with a porous diaphragm sepg. the catholyte from the anolyte. The dark-violet deposit formed at a pH 5.3 consisted of hydrates and basic salts of  $\text{CrO}_3$ ; it did not contain

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$\text{SO}_4^{--}$ ,  $\text{CrO}_4^{--}$ , and  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{--}$ . During the electrolysis of a soln. of 50 g.  $\text{CrO}_3/\text{l.}$  in 1%  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  with a c.d. of 5 amp./sq. dm. the pH of the precathodic layer rose to 2.4, and in solns. contg. 100 g.  $\text{CrO}_3/\text{l.}$  in 1%  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  to 1.8. With a c.d. of 20 amp./sq. dm. metallic Cr was deposited and the pH rose to 4.2 in the first soln. and 3.0 in the second. (b) The change in the ionic compn. in the catholyte during electrolysis was measured in a U-tube, with horizontal electrodes, so that the surge of H did not disturb the lower layer from which samples were taken. With a c.d. of 20 amp./sq. dm., Cr was deposited at a pH of 3.5 and the soln. contained  $\text{CrO}_4^{--}$  and  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{--}$ ;  $\text{SO}_4^{--}$  was not detected. At a pH 5.3 the cathode was coated with hydrates and basic salts passivating the cathode and preventing the deposition of Cr. (c) The pH of hydrate formation, detd. conductometrically, in a soln. contg.  $\text{CrO}_3$  100 and  $\text{Cr}^{+++}$  9 g./l. without additives was 5.3 and with additives were as follows: with 2 g.  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4/\text{l.}$  5.5; with 10 g.  $\text{Cu}^{++}/\text{l.}$  5.0; with 10 g.  $\text{Ni}/\text{l.}$  5.3; with 5 g. (?)  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3/\text{l.}$  4.5; and with 10 g.

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137-58-6-12949

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 252 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Levin, A.I., Falicheva, A.I.

TITLE: Concentration Changes in Applied Layers of Chrome Bath and the Mechanism of Electrolytic Deposition of Chromium (Kon-tsentratsionnyye izmeneniya v prikladnykh sloyakh khromovoy vanny i mekhanizm elektroosazhdeniya khroma)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Teoriya i praktika elektrolit. khromirovaniya. Moscow, AN SSSR, 1957, pp 44-60 (This collection contains 16 rpts and texts of discussions presented before March '55 Conf. on Theory and Practice of Chromium Plating)

ABSTRACT: A study was performed of the pH and of the composition of a chrome electrolyte without current and during the process of electrolysis. Measurements were taken by three independent methods: a) electrometrically, by means of a glass electrode; b) by potentiometric titration, for determining the pH of hydrate formation; c) chromatographically, with the use of indicators. It is shown that electrolytic deposition of Cr is in many ways similar to deposition of metal from compound complex electrolytes, where the ion composition of the electrolyte undergoes noticeable variations depending upon the conditions and changes of concentration prevailing in the electrolyte. It is

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137-58-6-12949

\* Concentration Changes in Applied (cont.)

established that the pH of the space near the cathode in the chromium bath changes from 0.08 to 6 depending upon the initial concentration and the cd. The point of hydration of  $\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_3$  is near pH 5.3. Admixtures of some metals (Fe, Al) lower the pH of the beginning of formation of the solid phase and form compounds the solubility of which is less than that of  $\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_3$ . Organic impurities lower the pH of formation of  $\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_3$  while there is an increase of concentration of  $\text{Cr}^{3+}$ . It is shown that of the three possible ions on the first and second branches of the polarization curve the process of reduction of  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$  predominates.  $\text{CrO}_4^{2-}$  is directly reduced to metal. A mechanism explaining the effect of  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$  on the process of electrolytic deposition of Cr is proposed. Bibliography: 23 references. Ref. also RzhMet, 1957, Nr 6, abstract 10533.

L.A.

1. Chromium--Electrodeposition    2. Electrolytes--Properties    3. Electrolytes  
--Electrical factors    4. Hydrogen ion concentration analysis

Card 2/2

137-58-6-12948

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 252 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Falicheva, A.I., Levin, A.I.

TITLE: Electrolytic Chrome Plating in Cold Baths (Elektroliticheskoye khromirovaniye iz kholodnykh vann)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Teoriya i praktika elektrolit. khromirovaniya. Moscow, AN SSSR, 1957, pp 194-203

ABSTRACT: Work was carried out with the object of determining optimal conditions for obtaining bright Cr coatings at room temperatures in the usual Cr baths. It is shown that for Cu, Ni, and brass parts high-quality Cr coatings may be produced at room temperatures. For low-profile parts the best results are obtained by using the following electrolyte:  $\text{CrO}_3$  100-150 g/liter;  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  2-3% (of  $\text{CrO}_3$  weight),  $\text{Cr}^{3+} < 3$  g/liter. For Cu and brass, a cathode cd of 6-10 amp/dm<sup>2</sup>, and for Ni a cathode cd of between 10 and 15 amp/dm<sup>2</sup> achieves a rate of deposition of 1/1 in 2.5 min. For shaped parts good deposits are obtained in a bath containing 250-300 g/liter of  $\text{CrO}_3$ , 2-3% (of CrO weight) of  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ , and  $\text{Cr}^{3+} \leq 3$  g/liter; the cathode cd should be

Card 1/2

137-58-6-12948

### Electrolytic Chrome Plating in Cold Baths

10-15 amp/dm<sup>2</sup> for Cu and 18-20 amp/dm<sup>2</sup> for Ni to achieve a rate of deposition of Cr of 1μ in 3.5 min. Cold chrome-plating baths have many advantages as compared to electrolytes working at an elevated temperature.

L.A.

1. Chromium plating--Processing
2. Electrolytes--Temperature factors
3. Electrolytes--Properties

Card 2/2

137-58-4-7865

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, p 214

AUTHORS: Falicheva, A.I., Levin, A.I.

TITLE: Chromium Electroplating from Cold Baths (Gal'vanicheskoye khromirovaniye iz kholodnykh vann)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Ural'skogo politekhn. in-ta, 1957, Nr 69, pp 50-64

ABSTRACT: Tests were made of electrolytes (E) containing 75, 100, 150, 200, and 300 g  $\text{CrO}_3$  per liter, with  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  added in an amount of 1 to 5% of the weight of the  $\text{CrO}_3$  and a temperature of  $20^\circ \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ , although on occasion, when  $D_k$  was high, the temperature was 24-25°. The volumetric  $D_k$  was 2-3.5 amp per liter of electrolyte. It was found that good Cr platings are produced on Cu with  $D_k$  of 4 to 100 amps/dm<sup>2</sup> at all the  $\text{CrO}_3$  strengths indicated above and with an  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  content of from 1 to 3%. The brightest coatings were produced in E having the lowest  $\text{CrO}_3$  concentrations. Cr current efficiency in cold baths was higher than in hot baths. Current efficiency diminished somewhat as the  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  content was raised with constant  $D_k$  and  $\text{CrO}_3$  content. The Cr brightness diminished when  $\text{Cr}^{3+} > 4$  g/liter. An increase in  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  content (up to 3%) improves the brightness of the deposits

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1 37-58-4-7865

### Chromium Electroplating from Cold Baths

and reduces current efficiency. It was found that the amount of  $\text{Cr}^{3+}$  in the E is reduced with increase in plate surface. It was established that bright Cr deposits are produced in all the indicated E when chromium-plating is conducted for a long time, 60-90 min, when  $D_k$  is 4 to 10 amps/dm<sup>2</sup>. When the chromium-plating process continues for a longer time, the deposit at the cathode edges is gray. Precipitation of Cr on Ni required higher  $D_k$  than deposition on Cu, and the bond between the Cr and the Ni is weaker. A  $D_k$  of 20-25 amps/dm<sup>2</sup> and 48-50° temperature is required to produce bright Cr deposits on steel, while the  $D_k$  needed for deposition on Cu, brass, and Ni is 4 to 15 amps/dm<sup>2</sup> at room temperature. The highest quality bright coatings of Cr on Cu, brass, and Ni are produced in E containing 100-150 g  $\text{CrO}_3$  per liter, 1 to 3%  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ ,  $\text{Cr}^{3+} \leq 3$  g/liter, and  $\text{Fe}^{3+} \leq 2$  g/liter at  $D_k$  of 4-10 amps/dm<sup>2</sup>, 18-22°, and volumetric  $D_k \leq 0.5$  amp/liter. Current efficiency 14-24%. Maximum thickness of Cr deposits 20 microns.

R.S.

#### 1. Chromium plating

Card 2/2

Author: I. M. Engineer (Moscow).  
 Title: Palladium Coating of Precision-Instru-  
 ment Parts. 172



AUTHORS: Falicheva, A.I., Levin, A.I. SOV/80-32-2-12/56

TITLE: On the Influence of Sulfate Ions on the Electric Precipitation of Chromium (O vliyaniy sul'fatnykh ionov na elektroosazhdeniye khroma)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol XXXII, Nr 2, pp 308-312 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Chromium can not be precipitated from solutions of chromium anhydride. Only a black sponge of hydroxides and basic chromium salts forms at the cathode. In the presence of anions, especially sulfate anions, chromium can be precipitated. These anions prevent the formation of a passivating film on the cathode so that the ions  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$  and  $\text{CrO}_4^{2-}$  can be reduced. The sulfate ions  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$  form very stable compounds with trivalent chromium. If the circuit is closed, a darkening of the electrolyte is observed at the cathode which moves gradually to the anode. In this dark part of the electrolyte ions of the type  $[\text{Cr}_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4(\text{SO}_4)_4]^{2-}$  are probably contained. A small excess of  $\text{Cr}^{3+}$  is useful for obtaining shining chromium coating, i.e. for the regulation of the crystal growth

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SOV/80-32-2-12/56

On the Influence of Sulfate Ions on the Electric Precipitation of Chromium

[Ref. 15]. The most efficient ratio for the chromium precipitation is  $\frac{\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3}{\text{SO}_4^{2-}} = 1 : 2 \text{ to } 2.5$

There are 15 references, 9 of which are Soviet, 2 English, 2 American, and 2 German.

SUBMITTED: June 19, 1957

Card 2/2

FALICHEVA, A.I.; TSYFANOVA, R.I.

Anodic solution rate of nickel in nitric acid. Zhur. fiz. khim.  
35 no.2:350-354 F '61. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M. Kirova,  
Sverdlovsk.

(Nickel)

(Nitric acid)

FALICHEVA, A.I.

Chromium plating from electrolytes containing trivalent  
chromium ions. Zhur. VMO 8 no.5:555-557 '63.  
(MIRA 17:1)

L 17761-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3006182

EWP(a)/EWT(a)/BDS

AFRIC

8/0080/63/036/007/1511/1514

54

AUTHORS: Falicheva, A. I.; Nikitin, V. D.; Savinova, N. V.

TITLE: An investigation of the conditions of galvanic chromium-plating from sulfuric acid electrolytes

76

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 36, no. 7, 1963, 1511-1514

TOPIC TAGS: Electrodeposition, chromium-plating, sulfuric acid electrolyte

ABSTRACT: Studies were made on the electrodeposition of chromium from acetate, oxalate, trilon, and ammonium chromate electrolytes containing its trivalent ion without the use of a diaphragm separating the catholyte from the anolyte; copper, brass, and steel (surface: 0.2 sq. decimeters) were used as cathodes. Lustrous chromium deposits 1-2 micra thick were obtained from all of these electrolytes, though only over very narrow ranges of cathode current density and temperature. Results were best with ammonium chromate electrolytes, at reduction temperatures of 30C or less, and at a current density volume (D sub k) of no more than 3 A/liter. The composition and plating conditions of the 2 best electrolytes were as follows:

1/2

Card

L 17761-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3006182

0

(1) Cr sub 2 (SO sub 4) sub 3 0.4-0.5 mol/liter, Na sub 2 SO sub 4 0.75-1 mol/liter, H sub 3 BO sub 3 0.5 mol/liter, NaF 0.2 mol/liter, glycerine 1-2 ml/liter, Fe sup 2+ 0.1-0.2 g/liter; pH = 1.9-2.1, T = 25-35C, D sub k = 7-8 A/sq. decimeters; (2) Cr sub 3 (SO sub 4) sub 3 0.4-0.5 mol/liter, Na sub 2 SO sub 4 0.75-1 mol/liter, H sub 3 BO sub 4 0.5 mol/liter, NH sub 4 F 0.2 mol/liter, glyccol 0.13-0.15 mol/liter, Fe sup 2+ 0.1 g/liter; NH sub 4 F 0.2 mol/liter, glyccol 0.13-0.15 mol/liter, Fe sup 2+ 0.1 g/liter; pH = 1.8-2.0, T = 25-30C, D sub k = 7.10 A/sq. decimeters. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 17Jan62

DATE ACQ: 25Sep63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 009

2/2

Card

MATANTSEV, A.I.; FALICHEVA, A.I.; KORZON, N.A.

Behavior of anodes of various materials in the electrolysis of  
trivalent chromium sulfate solutions. Zhur. prikl. khim. 37  
no.11:2426-2431 N '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Sverdlovskiy institut okhrany truda Vsesoyuznogo tsentral'-  
nogo soveta professional'nykh soyuzov.

FALICHEVA, A.I.; MATANTSEV, A.I.; LAVRINCVA, A.Ye.

Buffer properties, pH value for the hydrate formation of  $\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_3$   
and the conductivity of chromium sulfate solutions. Zhur. prikl.  
khim. 37 no.12:2600-2606 D '64.

(MIRA 18:3)



AUTHORS: Levin, A. I., Falicheva, V. I. •SOV 156 58-1-9/46

TITLE: The Use of Radioactive Indicators for the Investigation of Corrosion Inhibition by an Externally Applied Current (Prime-neniye radioaktivnykh indikatorov dlya issledovaniya tormozheniya korrozii nalozhennym izvne tokom)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly, Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 1, pp. 32 - 35 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Evidence found at present in publications on the mechanism of the inhibition mentioned in the title are insufficient for the explanation of this mechanism and they cannot be agreed to (Refs 1-5). The authors tried in the present paper to re-discuss this problem, which is of theoretical and technical importance. They proceeded from the following assumption: If the application of an external current actually inhibits any current the total result of which is the corrosion of a metal, the existence and the change of the content of the corrosion products may be determined by means of labelled atoms. For this purpose the radioactivity of the medium has to be determined in which the ionization of the metal takes place.  $Zn^{65}$  with an half-life period of 250 days was used as radioactive isotope. Table 1

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The Use of Radioactive Indicators for the Investigation of Corrosion Inhibition by an Externally Applied Current SOV/156 58-1-9/46

shows the change of the corrosion velocity of zinc in an acid solution if the latter is polarized by the current. The corrosion velocity was in this case characterized by the quantity of the "labelled" zinc which passed over to the solution, i.e. by the radioactivity of the solution to be investigated. Table 1 shows that the corrosion was the greatest in the ~~no~~-current case. The corrosion was reduced considerably with rising cathodic polarization. It is stopped ~~completely~~ after a certain value of the "protective" potential has been attained. A more accurate observation of the mechanism of the corrosion processes shows that they are composed of a series of subsequent stages; each of them influences the course of the total process. The application of an external direct current ~~causes~~ abrupt displacements in the course of the electrode reactions. They are above all expressed in the change of the concentrations and the composition of the ions in the electrolyte. This is the case above all in the vicinity of the electrodes (concentration polarization). Beside the latter a chemical polarization is produced, when current is passed through the solution. This chemical polarization is in the discussed case connected with

Card 2/4

The Use of Radioactive Indicators for the Investigation of Corrosion Inhibition by an Externally Applied Current SOV/156 58-1-9/46

different stages of the hydrogen ion discharge process. The hydrogen precipitation process is composed of two stages: a) a hydratized ion  $H_3O^+$  absorbs an electron; b) hydrogen atoms are transformed into molecules. The "protective" effect of the external current is not directly connected with the corrosion velocity. The mechanism of the protective current is apparently merely of an electrochemical nature. It is never connected in first place with the transformation process of the double electric layer at the boundary metal-solution. The electron excess necessary for the concerning metal and medium depends on many conditions and above all on the amount of the excessive voltage of the hydrogen and on the ion discharge velocity ( of the cathodic current density). In other words the protective potential which develops at the zinc electrode in a  $H_2SO_4$  solution is the result of the compensation of the ionization reaction of the zinc atoms by the hydrogen ion discharge. There are 1 table and 10 references, 9 of which are Soviet.

Card 3/4

The Use of Radioactive Indicators for the Investigation of Corrosion Inhibition by an Externally Applied Current SOV, 156 58-1-9/46

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra tekhnologii elektrokhimicheskikh proizvodstv Ural'skogo politekhnicheskogo instituta im. S.M. Kirova (Chair of Technology of the Electrochemical Products of the Ural Polytechnic Institute imeni S.M. Kirov)

SUBMITTED: October 11, 1957

Card 4/4

*disc*  
FALICHEVA, V.I., Cand Tech Sci--*A* "Study of cathode processes  
*in the*  
~~on~~ electric precipitation of zinc with the use of radioactive  
isotopes." Sverdlovsk, 1959. 15 pp (Min of Higher Education USSR.  
Ural Polytech Inst im S.M. Kirov. Chair of Technology of Electro-  
Chemical *Products* ~~Industries~~), 150 copies (KL, 27-39, 121)

-43-

SOV/76-33-4-27/32

5(4)

AUTHORS: Levin, A. I., Falicheva, V. I.

TITLE: On the Mechanism of Retardation of Corrosion by the Application of an External Current and the Simultaneous Discharge of Zinc and Hydrogen Ions (O mekhanizme tormozheniya korrozii nalo-zhennym izvne tokom i sovместnom razryade ionov tsinka i vodoroda)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 4, pp 930-935(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The corrosion protection of metals by the application of an external current is ever more extending nowadays. It is assumed (Ref 8) that the hydrogen (I) which separates at the cathode simultaneously with zinc (II) does not depend on the external current. As in this case the (I) separation should be the consequence of the already separated (II), which is not very believable, investigations were carried out in this connection. If the application of an external current hinders corrosion, the change of the content of corrosion products must be determinable by the aid of radioactive isotopes, at the same time as the activity of the solution in which the zinc ionizations are observed, is determined.  $Zn^{65}$  was used and Zn was solved in 0.5 n  $H_2SO_4$ . The activity of the Zn samples and  $H_2SO_4$

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solutions was tested with an apparatus of the B type (Ref 10).

SOV/76-33-4-27/32

On the Mechanism of Retardation of Corrosion by the Application of an External Current and the Simultaneous Discharge of Zinc and Hydrogen Ions

The experiments were made in 2 n  $H_2SO_4$  on a corresponding apparatus (Fig), in which connection the polarization curves were plotted on a lamp potentiometer LLPU-1, following calibration by the aid of a potentiometer PPTV-1. The corrosion rate (CR) was evaluated according to the activity of the 2 n  $H_2SO_4$ .

The values obtained of the (CR) (Table) show that without external current the electrolytic Zn is corroded quickest. In the case of a cathode polarization with a value being more negative than  $\phi_K = 0.853$  v a standstill of corrosion may be observed. The mechanism of "protective effect" of the current is of a pure electrochemical nature and is brought in connection with a rearrangement process of the binary electric layer at the interface metal-solution. The formation of an excess of electrons in the metallic shell of the binary layer acts as a corrosion-preventing factor and may be regarded as a kind of barrier preventing the passage of Zn-ions into the solution. The (I)-separation is a primary electrode reaction of the  $H^+$ -ion discharge and not a secondary process

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SOV/76-33-4-27/32

On the Mechanism of Retardation of Corrosion by the Application of an External Current and the Simultaneous Discharge of Zinc and Hydrogen Ions

in consequence of a zinc dissolution. All experimental data obtained may be explained satisfactorily according to the theory of retarded ion discharge. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 15 references, 13 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut im. S. M. Kirova, Sverdlovsk  
(Ural Polytechnic Institute imeni S. M. Kirov, Sverdlovsk)

SUBMITTED: October 7, 1957

Card 3/3



LEVIN, A.I.; FALICHEVA, V.I.

Investigation of cathodic processes in the electrodeposition  
of zinc by means of radioactive indicators. Izv. vys. ucheb.  
zav.; tsvet. met. 3 no.3:62-69 '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut, Kafedra tekhnologii elektro-  
khimicheskikh proizvodstv.

(Zinc--Electrometallurgy)  
(Radiosotopes--Industrial applications)

FALICKI, Zdzisław; GALUSZKO, Paweł, KOZŁOWSKI, Wojciech; SULESTROWSKI,  
Waldemar, Gdańsk.

Up-to-date clinical observations on the effect of largactil in  
mental diseases; preliminary communication. Przegl.lek.Krakow 11  
no.8:232-238 1955.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Psychiczych A.M.w Gdańsku, Kierownik: prof.  
dr. Tadeusz Bilikiewicz. i z II Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych A.M.  
w Gdańsku, Kierownik: prof. dr S. Waselaki

(CHLOPROMAZINE, ther.use.  
ment.dis.)

(MENTAL DISORDERS, therapy  
chlopromazine)

FALICKI, Z.

POLAND/Pharmacology - Toxicology, Tranquilizers.

U-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 12973

Author : Falicki, Z., Galusko, P., Sulestrowski, W.

Inst :

Title : Psycholeptic Drugs in Psychiatry.

Orig Pub : Postery neurol, neurochirurg. i psychiatrii, 1956, 2,  
69-81.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

FALICKI, Zdzislaw; GALUSZKO, Pawel; JAWORSKA, Irena; KIELAK, Lucyna;  
~~SOLUSTROWSKI, Waldemar~~

Evaluation of therapeutic value of largactil according to  
observations at the clinic for mental diseases of the Academy  
of Medicine in Gdansk. Neur. &c. polska 6 no.3:313-320 May-June  
56.

1. Z Klin. Chrob. Psychicznych A.M. v Gdansku. Kier. prof. dr.  
T. Bilikiewicz.

(CHLORPROMAZINE, therapeutic use,  
ment. disord., hosp. report (Pol))  
(MENTAL DISORDERS, therapy,  
chlorpromazine, hosp. report. (Pol))

FALICKI, Zdzisław (Klinika Chorob Psychiczych A. M. w Gdanskul. Debinki 7.  
bud. 25)

Remarks on instructions for admission & discharge of patients from  
psychiatric hospitals. Neur. Sc. polska 7 no.6:1007-1011 Nov-Dec 57.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Psychiczych A. M. w Gdanskul. Kierownik: prof.  
dr. T. Bilikiewicz.

(HOSPITALS, PSYCHIATRIC

admission & discharge of patients (Pol))

BILIKIEWICZ, Tadeusz; FALICKI, Zdzislaw

Therapy of vaginismus. Polski tygod. lek. 14 no.47:2076-2077 16 Nov.59.

1. (Z Kliniki Chorob Psychiczych A. M. w Gdansk; dyrektor; prof.  
dr Tadeusz Bilikiewicz)  
(VAGINA, dis.) (PSYCHOTHERAPY)

FALICKI, Zdzislaw

Analysis of criminal acts among psychopaths and patients with character disorders hospitalized during 1945-1955. Neur. &c polska 10 no.2:261-266 Mr-Ap '60.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Psychiczych A.M. w Gdansk Dyrektor Kliniki:  
prof. dr T.Bilikiewicz  
(PSYCHOPATHIC PERSONALITY)

FALICKI, Zdzislaw

A case of status epilepticus after largectil poisoning. Neur. &c  
polska 10 no.2:281-283 Mr-Ap '60.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Psychiczych A.M. w Gdansk Dyrektor Kliniki:  
prof. dr T.Bilikiewicz  
(CHLORPROMAZINE toxicol)  
(EPILEPSY etiol)



FALICKI, Zdzislaw

Compensatory neuroses as a social problem. Neur. & polska 10  
no.4:501-509 J1-Ag '60.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Psychiczych Akademii Medycznej w Gdansk  
Kierownik: prof. dr T.Bilikiewicz  
(HYSTERIA jurisprudence)

DOLMIERSKI, Roman; FALICKI, Zdzislaw

Attempted use of the preparation UK 738 in cases of post-medication parkinsonism (preliminary communication). Neurol. etc., polska 11 no.3:409-410 '61.

1. Z Kliniki Chroreb Psychiczych AM w Gdansku Dyrektor Kliniki:  
prof. dr T. Bilikiewicz.  
(ATROPINE rel cpds) (MOVEMENT DISORDERS ther)

FALICKI, Zdzislaw; DE WALDEN, Jolanta

Differential difficulties in a case of psychic disturbances upon the basis of temporal epilepsy. Neurol neurochir psych 12 no.3:441-443 My-Je '62.

1. Klinika Chorob Psychiczych, Akademia Medyczna, Gdansk. (Dyrektor Kliniki: prof. dr T. Bilikiewicz).

DOLMIERSKI, Roman; FALICKI, Zdzisław

Preliminary laboratory studies on the usefulness of Ponalid  
(UK 738) in producing experimental coma in experimental animals.  
Neurol. neurochir. psychiat. pol. 13 no. 5:675-678 '63.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Psychiczych AM w Gdansk. Kierownik: prof.  
dr. T. Bilikiewicz.

\*

FALICKI, Zdzislaw; TARGONSKA-KRZYZYCKA, Teresa

A case of psychogenic masochism. Neurol. neurochir. psychiat.  
pol. 13 no.6:935-936 N-D'63

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Psychiczych Akademii Medycznej w Gdansk;  
dyrektor: prof.dr. T.Bilikiewicz.

\*

FALICKI, Zdzislaw; WDOWIAK, Leonard

Difficulties in establishing the responsibility in criminal cases and their relation to qualifications of the punishable act. Neurol. neurochir. psychiat. Pol. 14 no. 2:333-337  
Mr-Apr '64.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Psychiczych AM w Gdansk (Kierownik: prof. dr med. T. Bilikiewicz).

BORZYCH Włodzisław, Dr. CKI, Edz. śl.

Homicides from the psychiatric point of view. Neurol., neurochir., psychiat. Pol. 24 no.4:589-592 1964

1. Z Kłopotki Chorob Psychicznych Akademii Medycznej w Gdańsku  
(Kierownik: prof. dr. med. I. Biliński).

FALICKI, Zdzislaw; WROBLENSKA-SMOCZYNSKA, Janina

A case of temporal epilepsy treated erroneously as hepatic colic. Neurol., neurochir. psychiat. Pol. 14 no.6:967-969 N-D '64

1, Z Kliniki Chorob Psychiczych Akademii Medycznej w Gdansk (Kierownik: prof. dr. T. Bilikiewicz).



BILIKIEWICZ, Tadeusz; FALICKI, Zdzislaw

The problem of uniform terminology of symptoms in temporal lobe epilepsy. Neurol. neurochir. psychiat. Pol. 15 no.3: 365-369 My-Je '65.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Psychiczych w Gdansk (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. i fil. T. Bilikiewicz).

BILIKIEWICZ, Tadeusz; FALICKI, Zdzislaw

The problem of specialist supervision in psychiatry. Neurol.  
neurochir. psychiat. Pol. 15 no.2:355-359 Mr-Apr '65.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Psychiczych AM w Gdansk (Kierownik: prof.  
dr. T. Bilikiewicz).

FALIGOMSKI, J.

"Sketches from the Free Markets." p. 11, (GOSPODARKA ZBOZOWA, Vol. 5, No. 1, Jan. 1954. Warszawa, Poland.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

FALIKOV, N. N.

USSR/Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Bacteria and Fungi R-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1959, 2803

Author : Falikov, N. N.  
Inst : Siberian Scientific Research Veterinary Institute  
Title : Experimental Control of Brucellosis in Cattle  
and Sheep with No 19 Strain Vaccine

Orig Pub: Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Sibirsk. n.-i. vet.  
in-ta, 1958, No 3, 8-9

Abstract: No abstract

Card 1/1

FAKIDY, IV

Country : USSR  
 Category : Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by  
 Bacteria and Fungi  
 Abstr. Jour. : Ref Zhur-Biol, No 23, 1958, No 105809  
 Author : Oveyanov, N. I.; Dumanov, I. G.; Svintsova, S.  
 Institut. : Siberian Scientific Research Veterinary Institute  
 Title : Study of the Effectiveness of Albamycin in Paratyphoid and Pneumonia of Calves  
 Orig. Pub. : Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Sibirsk. n.-i. vet. in-t, 1958, No 3, 24-26  
 Abstract : It was shown that albamycin produces a positive effect only in recent cases of disease when administered subcutaneously in a dose of 50,000-70,000 units per 1 kg. of body weight, once or twice a day during the whole period of disease until clinical recovery is achieved.-- A. D. Masin  
 S. S. G. Shol'tanov, V. I. Polubny, N. N.

Cards: 1/1

W - 5

FALIKOV, S.M.

Various aspects of the bioelectrical activity of the brain in  
middle-aged and aged subjects. Zh. vyssh. nerv. deiat. Pavlov  
13 no.3:420-428 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Elektroentsefalograficheskaya laboratoriya Tsentral'noy  
bol'nitsy Ministerstva zdavokhraneniya RSFSR.  
(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY) (AGING)  
(MIDDLE-AGE)

GEL'FAND, V.B.; FALIKOV, S.M.

Dynamics of the electroencephalographic changes in patients with congenital heart defects before and after surgical treatment. Eksp. Khir. i anest. 9 no.6:71-76 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Gorodskaya bol'nitsa Nr.47 (glavnyy vrach A.A.Favlova) i laboratoriya elektrentsefalografii Tsentral'noy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach S.A.Chesnokov) Ministerstva zdoravookhraneniya RSFSR, Moskva.

KREYNDLER, A. [Kreindler, A.], akademik; BERGINER, V.M. [translator];  
FALIKOV, Sh.M. [translator]; SHMIDT, Ye.V., prof., red.;  
BASSIN, F.V., doktor med.nauk, red.; GABERLAND, M.I.,  
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bol'nitsy No.47 (glavnyy vrach A.A. Pavlova) i laboratorii  
elektroentsefalografii ( zav. S.M. Falikov) Tsentral'noy  
bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach P.I. Zima) Ministerstva zdravookhra-  
neniya RSFSR, Moskva.

TAYTS, N.Yu., doktor tekhn. nauk; KLEYNER, M.K., inzh.; ZAVALISHIN, Ye.K., inzh.; KALUGIN, Ya.P., inzh.; FALILEYEV, I.L., inzh.; KAGAN, N.I., inzh. [deceased]; Prinimali uchastiye: POPOV, V.N. inzh.; CHUYKOV, A.A., inzh.; MINUKHINA, L.N., inzh.; KHATSAREVICH, V.R., inzh.; TOLMACHEVA, I.A., inzh.; BAZHENOVA, V.N., inzh.

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(TONGUE--CANCER)

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skogo instrumentariya i oborudovaniya, Instituta neyrokhirurgii ime-  
ni akad N.N. Burdenko AMN SSSR i Gosudarstvennogo onkologicheskogo  
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(THYROID GLAND--CANCER) (LUNGS--CANCER)  
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M. A. Volkova) Gosudarstvennogo onkologicheskogo instituta im.  
P. A. Gertsena (dir. - prof. A. N. Novikov)

(IODINE—ISOTOPES) (THYROID GLAND—CANCER)  
(RADIOACTIVITY—MEASUREMENT)



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(SAVITSKII, ALEKSANDR IVANOVICH, 1887- )

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(dir. - prof. A.N. Movikov; nauchnyy rukovoditel' - chlen-korrespondent  
AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Savitskiy).  
(MAXILLA - neoplasms)

COMMON ELEMENTS		COMMON VARIANTS	
OPEN	MATERIALS INDEX	ASSTY ONE ONLY	ASSTY ONE ONLY
<p><i>ca</i></p> <p>The pathogenesis of experimental teratoid tumors of the genital glands. I. Experimental zinc sulfate teratomas of the testicle of rodents. Lj. Falin and K. E. Grumtseva. Arch. sci. biol. (U.S.S.R.) 56, No. 3, 101-11(1938); Chem. Zentr. 1940, II, 770; cf. C. A. 33, 6047; 35, 5973<sup>9</sup>.--Analogous expts. with ZnCl<sub>2</sub> (cf. C. A. 34, 8033<sup>9</sup>) gave results which were similar to those obtained with ZnSO<sub>4</sub>, as regards percentage of incidence and localization of the teratomas.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">M. G. Minne</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>118</i></p>			
<p>ASACSLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>		<p>ASACSLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>	
<p>ASACSLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>		<p>ASACSLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>	

117 AND 118 CODES										119 AND 120 CODES										121 AND 122 CODES									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																													
<p>Pathogenesis of experimental teratoid tumors of genital glands. II. Teratoid tumors of the testes of roosters induced by injection of zinc nitrate solution. L. I. Fallin and K. E. Gromova. <i>Arch. sci. bio. (U. S. S. R.)</i> 66, No. 3, 90-92 (1940); cf. C. A. 34, 8000. Single doses of 0.1-0.2 cc. of a 10% soln. of <math>Zn(NO_3)_2</math> at pH 5.4 when injected into the testes of 45 roosters produced small tumors in 4 cases, either in one or both testes, and epithelial cysts. III. Teratoid tumors of the testes of roosters induced by injection of copper sulfate solution. L. I. Fallin and V. V. Anisimova. <i>Ibid.</i> 93:9. A dose of 0.15 cc. of a 5% soln. of <math>CuSO_4</math> produced in one of 38 treated roosters (15 died) a large tumor. The chem. induction of tumors is secondary to the liberation or activation of specific "inductors" causing the pluripotent cells of the testes to differentiate in atypical fashion.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T. Laanes</p>																													
<p>ASD 55.6 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																													

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**Morphology of sex-gland teratomas caused by injection of zinc chloride solution.** L. I. Falin. *Russl. Ekspil. Biol. Med.* 14, No. 9, (9)-2(1012). Injection of 3% Zn-Cl<sub>2</sub> soln. into the sex glands of runners causes cystoid teratomas which are located deep in the tissue at the site of the injection and represent a series of cystoid cavities surrounded by fatty and connective tissues. The lining is covered by a mucous membrane which is similar to that of the intestinal canal. Some of the cysts are lined with a horny epithelium of the skin type in which the process of feather-formation was noted. The analogy is drawn between these cysts and the spontaneous growths.

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